

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

The Albuquerque Morning Journal

Published by the
JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

President
W. A. MATTHEWS
Business Manager
W. E. MATHIAS
Editor
A. N. MORRIS
M. L. FINE

Western Representative
C. J. ANDERSON
Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

Eastern Representative
R. H. MILLER
38 Park Row, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Later circulation than any other paper in New Mexico. The only paper in New Mexico issued every day in the year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily, by carrier or mail one month, \$1.00
Six months, \$5.00
One year, \$9.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS:
Subscribers to the Journal, when writing to have their paper changed to a new address must be sure to give the old address.

The Morning Journal has a higher circulation than any other newspaper published in New Mexico. The Albuquerque Morning Journal is the only newspaper published in New Mexico.

THE JOURNAL TAKES AND PRINTS
Sixty hours and thirty minutes of exclusive Associated Press leased wire service each week.
No other newspaper published in New Mexico takes more than twenty-four hours of Associated Press service during the week.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915

THE CHANCELLOR'S PREGNANT ADDRESS.

The world looked forward to the address of the German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, for some indication of the terms upon which Germany would make peace. None was given. An might have been expected, the chancellor said the suggestions for peace must come from the enemies of Germany as an acknowledgment that they are beaten.

The address recounted the successes attained so far, and announced that the war will be continued until Germany's future has been insured. The summing up was in the following significant sentences:

"If our enemies wish to erect a barrier for all time between us and the rest of the world I should not be surprised if they arrange our future accordingly, that neither in the east nor the west may our four control the entrance gates through which they may attack or threaten us anew."

To make the threat good, Germany not only would have to hold Belgium and the channel coast of France, but control of the Straits of Dover would be necessary and the Shetland islands would have to become a great fortified naval base like Heligoland. That would protect the west effectively. For the protection of the east from the Russian menace, control of the Baltic coast, including the gulfs of Riga and Finland, would be required.

That the Germans mean to remake Turkey so as to include under the Sultan's banner the Mohammedan world, with the Moslems under a "visionary" authority, may be judged by the chancellor's statements that "a firm bridge has been constructed between the indisolubly allied Kaiser powers, the Bulgars and the Near East," and that the opening of the "road to our Turkish allies" has involved three against the most sensitive spot of the British world-map.

Beyond doubt, that "most sensitive spot" is Egypt with its control of the Suez canal, the near route between England and India through the Mediterranean and the Red seas. Coincident with the address of the chancellor comes announcement of a probable invasion of India by an army of 400,000 Turks and 100,000 Germans, all under command of Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz.

While it is not probable that such an expedition will be attempted, it is by no means impossible. Only the inadequate British force, which retreated recently from near Baghdad more than one hundred miles toward the head of the Persian gulf, bars the route followed by Alexander the Great when he invaded India.

But once in India what would the result be? The aggressive, fighting people of India are mostly Mohammedans. Would they stand by the British raj, as they are doing in France and in Mesopotamia, or would they join the banner of the Mohammedan caliphate? Time alone would tell.

But it will be remembered when Japan entered the war it was stated from Tokyo that the intervention would be confined to Asia, and that Japan was bound by her treaty to prevent any diminution of British power in the Far East, that should India be threatened from within or from without all of the sea and land power of the Indian empire would be at the disposal of Great Britain.

It may be seen, therefore, that not only is there no possibility of an easy peace, but it is possible that the conflagration may spread to hundreds of millions of people now only remotely affected by the war.

Whether the chancellor's assertion that there is no weak spot in the German calculations is true, time alone can tell. Careful as were the preparations before the war there were some wrong calculations. It was not believed by Germany that Great Britain would enter the war until after France had been crushed; it was not calculated that Belgium would resist; it was calculated that Paris would fall within six weeks from the moment war was commenced; it was not

believed that Russia could mobilize a formidable force under six months. All of these reckonings went wrong. Others may develop with time, and some of them may be vital.

That King Nicholas, of Montenegro, has defied the Kaiser is not so startling. After the second Italian war he defied all Europe for six months. Even if his kingdom is just a little less than Sicily county, he is a good defender.

KING EDWARD SAVED ENGLAND

It now develops that such preparation for war as had been made by England, as well as the triple entente, which bound Great Britain, France and Russia together as an offset to the triple alliance, was the work of King Edward. Duke of the Kaiser and a frequent visitor to Berlin, he understood the significance of the vast military preparations in progress there.

Of himself, the king of England has no power. His name might as well be signed to official documents with a rubber stamp, as would be done were he to assert any right to judgment in such action. Parliament and the ministry, the creation of parliament, rule in England, as has been the case since the time of Charles II. It will be recalled that upon the door of the bedchamber of that monarch the Earl of Rochester wrote:

"He never said a foolish thing,
Nor ever did a wise one."
To which the king smilingly replied:

"My words are my own, my acts are my minister's!"
But the king has social influence and he can advise statesmen personally, as King Edward did a few years before his death. He called about him a number of the leading statesmen of England and told them Germany was preparing to conquer Europe, and would do so unless prompt preparations were made to check her ambitions. He then invited Mr. Delcasse, the ablest of the French statesmen and the most aggressive, to visit him. The triple entente was the result.

France adopted the three-year compulsory military service system and England with feverish haste, began adding to her fleet. "Two keels for every one laid by Germany," became the slogan of the British government.

The British people would stand for the increase of the navy but for preparation for a stronger army appeal was made in vain.
Already it has cost Great Britain in hard cash a thousand times more, to say nothing of more than 500,000 casualties on the battlefield, than it would have cost to strengthen the army to make a declaration of war by Germany out of the question, and the waste of money and the waste of life for England have just begun.

The president of the United States sees the danger to this nation just as clearly as the danger to Great Britain was seen by the late king. In this country is the same sort of short visioned opposition by peace-at-any-price people and by other people who would take the risk of losing all rather than pay the price of a reasonable insurance policy against war.

Without the slightest tendency toward an alarmist policy, and without the remotest desire to increase the business of manufacturers of munitions, let it be said here that the future of this nation is in deadly peril. We are menaced on the east and on the west. The only criticism of the president's program for national defense is that it is far short of what it should be, but is all that he can hope for from pork-barrel congressmen.

A French scientist has gone to a lot of trouble to prove that the ocean never will evaporate, which means that Ford and his party will return from Europe by steamer instead of by the gasoline power of the "ficer."

NO TIME FOR IT.

The chancellor made much of the alleged murder of ten members of a German submarine crew by a British armed traveler. We have no justification for refusal of the British commander to allow the Germans struggling to the water to surrender, but we can not forget that Germany has not yet discovered the act of the submarine commander who torpedoed the Lusitania, sending more than one thousand noncombatants to their death, including some hundreds of women and children. Now is not the time for Germany to begin charging needless cruelty in the conduct of war, against any of her enemies.

The honorable House Smith's resolution was well amended by that of Senator Lodge. If we are to do any investigating into war conditions let it be to do with loss of life rather than with inconvenience to the Georgia cotton planters.

A physician announces that four cold baths a year would keep away smallpox. But he merely convinces a lot of people that there are remedies worse than the disease.

"Bulldoze follows marriage," is a newspaper headline. Maybe he thought the worst was yet to come and he preferred to fly to the hills, he knew not of.

Germany has thought it better not to make an issue of Boy-Ed and von Papen. They are recalled.

If it is not pretty good weather, please state what more you want from the weather man.

You miss many opportunities daily if you do not read Journal want ads.

In the Stone Bruise Age



Tribute by Dr. Harwood

Editor Morning Journal:

The announcement in the Journal this morning of the death of Mrs. Virginia Maxwell Keyes brought to my mind many pleasant and a few unpleasant memories of the long ago.

It was at Cimarron, Colfax county, on the third story of the large stone mill March 30, 1879, I performed the marriage ceremony that made Miss Virginia Maxwell and Capt. A. S. B. Keyes the happy husband and wife. It was a simple, unpretentious ceremony, but it was a happy union.

But the reader will ask why the ceremony was performed up in the third story of the mill at Cimarron. The answer to this question is that Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell were very much opposed to their daughter marrying a military man, especially one in the regular military service, and were determined it should not be. The parents, as were the customs of the country at that time and yet to a large extent among the native people, had chosen a husband for their daughter, although the owner of thousands of sheep, yet their selection did not suit Miss Virginia and she declared that "she would never marry the one whom her father and mother had chosen for her." She said, "I hardly knew the other man, have hardly ever seen him, and I don't like him and I never marry him. I do know Captain Keyes," she said, "and when he goes from here, as he is already on marching orders for the east, I shall go with him and be married on the road. I know that it will not look well," she said, "and Mr. Harwood, you are the only one who can help me out." I advised her to tell her parents just what she intended to do, just as she would me, she replied: "That would never do; I am sure father or would tear down every home in Cimarron to prevent it. If he couldn't prevent it in any other way," I replied, "Then you and the captain will be gone, out of danger, and your father will tear me to pieces for performing the marriage ceremony." At this she paused for a moment and then said: "My father is not a vindictive man. You keep out of his way for a while and then he would soon be all right."

Well, suffice it to say I performed the ceremony, and while violence was threatened and even a threat, through his friends to me to fight in duel with Mr. Maxwell, still, I have never regretted that I tied the knot that made them one.

Not only have I never regretted that I performed the ceremony, but I have been glad especially when I recall the fact that all their children were well educated and all well-to-do in life. The husband of the oldest daughter, Max Luna, became captain and distinguished himself as a brave and competent officer in the Philippines, where he lost his life in battle. Their oldest son was a lieutenant in the same war and lost his life.

I am glad to learn through the Morning Journal the whereabouts of the surviving three daughters and the two sons, and to know that they are all well-to-do.

THOMAS J. HARWOOD,

Albuquerque, December 10.

With Scissors and Paste

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

(Kansas City Star.)

There is a prevalent disposition to feel that you can solve a big problem by cutting names. Take the negro problem. The Rev. Mr. Dixon treats the "birth of a nation" as something hideous and lets it go at that. But that sort of treatment doesn't get anywhere. It is here recalled simply to contrast it with another statement

of the problem made in the Houston Post at the time of Booker Washington's death:

"The southern white people are ultimately to have as their neighbors many millions of black people ignorant, immoral, criminal, inefficient, filthy, diseased and hopeless, or they are going to have as their neighbors a negro race that is intelligent, virtuous, efficient, honest, patriotic, friendly. Intelligent men and women know that the south needs the latter."

It is a sane, intelligent statement. That it should come from a representative southern newspaper is a hopeful indication of the growth of a new spirit.

HOW RILEY WROTE "BEREAVED"

(Tom Riley in Cleveland Leader.)

This is one of the many interesting things the poet Riley told us in the course of a talk upon (elephant) and that sort of thing.

"One night—many years ago—I was awakened from a sound sleep and sat up in bed trying to figure what it was that had disturbed me. But I couldn't. So I lay down and tried to go to sleep again. I couldn't do that, for a couple of lines of verse were chasing each other round and round in my head and they wouldn't let me rest. I had, finally, to get out of bed and jot them down on paper. I repeated back into bed, but something seemed to be trying to pull me out again, and at last I sat down at the table and wrote two more stanzas, completing this poem:

BEREAVED.

Let me come in where you sit weeping.

Let me who have not any child to die

Weep with you for the little one

whose love

I have known nothing of.

The little arms that slowly, slowly

loosed

Their pressure round your neck; the

hands you used

To kiss. Such arms—such hands I

never knew.

May I not weep with you?

Pain would I be of service—say

something.

Between the tears, that would be

comforting—

But ah! so sadder than yourselves

am I.

Who have no child to die.

"Now," I thought to myself, "why

on earth should I have been impelled

to write that? I have no children at

all and I don't know of any friend

whose child is in danger of the shadow.

But in a day or so a letter, written

on the night of my strange experience,

came to me from Bill Nye, who

was then living on Long Island. It

told of the death of one of his children

on that very evening."

THE STATESMANSHIP OF HINDSIGHT.

(St. Louis Republic.)

Under the foregoing title the esteemed New York Tribune, which makes a specialty of patriotism of the anti-administration variety, scolds the president for his failure to see a real

European war could not touch us, the administration was sending to Germany a virtual ultimatum, giving notice that it would not tolerate the murdering of American citizens," etc.

This is pitiful. It is true today that the cause of the present war cannot touch us, and as for the destruction of unarmed merchant ships by submarines, such a possibility was as far from the thought of the republicans a year ago as from that of the president.

For them to demand a return to power because fifty years of republican rule finds us unprepared—

is as true as though the engineer should claim the old iron for his sheer "cause" was himself that just the information.

If there was ever a case of "the statesmanship of hindsight" it is presented by republican critics of the administration today.

URGES BUSINESS TO MOBILIZE RESOURCES AS DEFENSE MEASURE

(Continued From Page One.)

When a youngster is born what he is going to do with him, and that no matter how humble he is born, no matter what circumstances surround him at the outside, he has got a chance to master the minds and lead the imagination of the whole country. That is the beauty of democracy, that you do not beforehand pretend to pick out the vital centers, but they pick themselves out. The men who are going to lead you and dominate you pick themselves out and elect themselves by an electoral process over which legislation can have no control whatever. I like to think that the youngsters now playing somewhere, perhaps in a gutter, are some time or other going to stand up and speak the voice of America for all the world to hear.

"So I want you to share with me this vision of the future of American business—a cosmopolitan spirit, of a spirit of enterprise, out of which the old timidity has gone. For you will have to admit, gentlemen, that American business men have been timid. They have constantly run to Washington and said: 'It looks like rain; for God's sake give us shelter.' You do not need Washington. There is genius enough in this country to master the enterprise of the world, and it ought not to ask odds of anybody. I would like to have the thrilling pride of realizing that there was nobody in America who was afraid to match wits with the world. When I move about this country, I feel as you do the vitality of the thing that is going on in it, the quick organization of minds, when they meet new circumstances, the readiness with which Americans adapt themselves to new circumstances—that is the spirit of conquest."

Praise for Scotch-Irish.

"I originally, for example, belonged to a stock which have never failed to feel at home anywhere as soon as it got there. I mean the Scotch-Irish. The Scotch-Irish have taken leave to belong the minute they landed and presently a good deal else has belonged to them besides themselves and I like to picture that as also typical of America. Whom would you pick out among the early Americans as the typical American? You know that for more than a hundred years after the settlement of this country—for nearly a hundred years after the establishment of the union—there was always a frontier on this continent, and the typical American was the man who did not need any assistance from anywhere or anybody, but who went out into a new country, made his own home for himself, established his own government, arranged everything to suit himself and then occasionally went back to his old home, rich and powerful and contented. That was the typical American. There was a certain community of men somewhere in Jackson's day who brought a pitiful plea to Washington that congress would hurry up and give them a territorial form of government, because they did not have any government, they happened to be beyond the bounds of the government theretofore set up. Jackson sent them a very proper reproof. He said that they were the first Americans he had heard of who did not know how to set up a government for themselves and take care of themselves."

America Must Be Independent.

The characteristic American community for a long time was the frontier community made on the spot and made according to the local pattern. So that when I hear Americans begging to be assisted by authority, I wonder where they were born. I wonder how long they have breathed the air of America. I wonder where their papers of spiritual naturalization are. For America now may make peaceful conquest of the world, and I say that with all the greater confidence, gentlemen, because I believe and hope that the belief does not spring merely from the hope that when the present great conflict in Europe is over, the world is going to wear a different aspect. I do not believe that there is going to be any patched-up peace. I believe that thoughtful men of every country and of every sort will insist that when we get peace again we shall have guarantees that it will remain and that the instrumentalities of justice will be called above the instrumentalities of force. I believe that the spirit which has hitherto reigned in the hearts of Americans and in like people everywhere in the world will assert itself once for all in international affairs and that if America preserves her poise, preserves her self-possession, preserves her attitude of friendliness toward the world, she may have the privilege, whether in one form or another, of being the mediating influence by which these things may be induced.

Hopes for Spiritual Mediation.

"I am not now speaking of governmental mediation. I have not in mind at all. I mean the spiritual mediation. I mean the recognition of the world that there is a country that has always wanted things done that way and whose merchants when they carry their goods will carry their ideas along with them, and that this spirit of give and take, this spirit of winning success only by having better goods and better brains and better training will through their influence spread more rapidly to the ends of the world. That is what I mean by the mediating influence which I think American commerce will exert."

"So I challenge you and men like you through the United States to apply your minds to your business as if you were building up for the world a great constitution of the United States, as if you were going out in the spirit of service and achievement—the kind of achievement that comes only through service—the kind of achievement which is statesmanship, the statesmanship of those arrangements which are most serviceable to the world. As you do this, the American spirit, whether it be labeled so

By Bushnell

erful and contented. That was the typical American. There was a certain community of men somewhere in Jackson's day who brought a pitiful plea to Washington that congress would hurry up and give them a territorial form of government, because they did not have any government, they happened to be beyond the bounds of the government theretofore set up. Jackson sent them a very proper reproof. He said that they were the first Americans he had heard of who did not know how to set up a government for themselves and take care of themselves."

America Must Be Independent.

The characteristic American community for a long time was the frontier community made on the spot and made according to the local pattern. So that when I hear Americans begging to be assisted by authority, I wonder where they were born. I wonder how long they have breathed the air of America. I wonder where their papers of spiritual naturalization are. For America now may make peaceful conquest of the world, and I say that with all the greater confidence, gentlemen, because I believe and hope that the belief does not spring merely from the hope that when the present great conflict in Europe is over, the world is going to wear a different aspect. I do not believe that there is going to be any patched-up peace. I believe that thoughtful men of every country and of every sort will insist that when we get peace again we shall have guarantees that it will remain and that the instrumentalities of justice will be called above the instrumentalities of force. I believe that the spirit which has hitherto reigned in the hearts of Americans and in like people everywhere in the world will assert itself once for all in international affairs and that if America preserves her poise, preserves her self-possession, preserves her attitude of friendliness toward the world, she may have the privilege, whether in one form or another, of being the mediating influence by which these things may be induced.

Hopes for Spiritual Mediation.

"I am not now speaking of governmental mediation. I have not in mind at all. I mean the spiritual mediation. I mean the recognition of the world that there is a country that has always wanted things done that way and whose merchants when they carry their goods will carry their ideas along with them, and that this spirit of give and take, this spirit of winning success only by having better goods and better brains and better training will through their influence spread more rapidly to the ends of the world. That is what I mean by the mediating influence which I think American commerce will exert."

"So I challenge you and men like you through the United States to apply your minds to your business as if you were building up for the world a great constitution of the United States, as if you were going out in the spirit of service and achievement—the kind of achievement that comes only through service—the kind of achievement which is statesmanship, the statesmanship of those arrangements which are most serviceable to the world. As you do this, the American spirit, whether it be labeled so

EVERYBODY NEEDS PURE, RICH BLOOD

Pure blood enables the stomach, liver and other digestive organs to do their work properly. Without it they are sluggish, there is loss of appetite, sometimes faintness, a deranged state of the intestines, and, in general, all the symptoms of dyspepsia. Pure blood is required by every organ of the body for the proper performance of its functions. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood, and this is why it is so successful in the treatment of so many diseases and ailments. It acts directly on the blood, ridding it of impurities and other humors. It is a peculiar combination of blood-purifying, nerve-toning, strength-giving substances. Get it today.

3 Cans High Grade Iowa Sugar Corn - 25c

Sweet Oranges, doz., 20c, 25c and 30c

9 lbs. All Sound Apples, 25c

50-lb. box All Sound Apples, \$1.00

3 cans of Utah Tomatoes, 25c

2 cans Empson's Daisy Peas, 25c

Large cans Tomatoes, 15c

Blue Karo Syrup, 12c, 20c and 35c

Large pkg. New Pancake Flour, 10c

Large pkg. Rolled Oats, 25c

4 lbs. Nix Flour, 25c

New pkg. Currants, 2 for, 25c

New pkg. Raisins, 10c

Nice Comb Honey, 5c

3 pkgs. Macaroni, 25c

Cream of Wheat, pkg., 15c

20 lbs. Best Mexican Beans, \$1.00

Wedding Breakfast Coffee, 30c

20c quality Coffee, 25c

25c quality pkg. Coffee, \$1.00

50 lbs. Kansas Patent Flour, \$1.75

3 lbs. best Head Rice, 25c

2 large Fat Mackerel, 25c

Nice size Mackerel, each, 10c

8 bars Diamond C Soap, 25c

8 bars White Laundry Soap, 25c

7 bars Lenox Soap, 25c

10 quality Brooms, 30c

Children's Brooms, 10c and 15c

Full Size Heavy Comforters, \$1.25 to \$2.00

Cotton Blankets, 60c to \$2.00

Men's Heavy Fleece Underwear, 45c

Men's Heavy Union Suits, \$1.00

Ladies' Good Weight Underwear, 25c

Ladies' Long Coats, about 1-2 price.

Girls' \$1.50 Coats, \$2.00

Girls' Buster Brown Shoes, \$2.00 to \$2.50

Boys' Buster Brown Shoes, \$2.10 to \$2.55

Boys' Extra Good Button Shoes, \$1.00 to \$2.00

Men's \$2.50 Grade Button Shoes, \$3.00

Men's Good Grade Shoes \$1.75 to \$1.90

Ladies' Shoes, \$1.50 to \$1.80

Ladies' \$1.25 Slippers at, \$1.00

Bring the Children to See the Toys.

"Your Dollar Buys More"

—AT—

DOLDE'S

210-212 South Second Street.

Phone 884

ALL GOODS DELIVERED